

Evening Telegraph

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THURSDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1868.

Our Hope for the Future.

Attention on Tuesday we lost Philadelphia—if we can believe the unofficial returns published—yet we lost it under such circumstances as to give us renewed assurance of the stability and growing power of the great Republican party in our midst. It does not need mathematical investigation to deduce from the returns much reason for Republican congratulation. It is noticed, in the first place, that there was an enormous increase in the Republican vote—an increase most gratifying. Thus, last year our vote was a trifle over 49,000; this year it gives a gain of 10,000 votes. The highest Republican vote ever polled in Philadelphia was 55,000. This year we gain 4000 over that number. There is in this great grounds for rejoicing. We have gained, and that largely; and gained, too, in a class of citizens who are not of the migratory or vagrant order. Thus our majorities come from respectable sections of the city. We do not mean from the rich wards, for the Seventh, Eighth, and Ninth, where the greatest wealth of the city resides, show a decrease; but from those portions where the honest and well-to-do mechanic builds his own house and lives in it—from the sections where the storekeeper, and the book-keeper, and the clerk has a residence, and lives in comfort and amid respect. It is from the Sixteenth, Eighteenth, Nineteenth, and Twentieth wards, and the Twenty-sixth and Twenty-third, that we have these gains.

It may be replied that the Democracy also have their gains; that they increase over last year's vote 7800. This is true; but from what quarters do their accessions come? From the Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, and Sixth wards. Now, where are these wards situated? Do they comprise either the respectability, or the honesty, or the wealth of the city? Not at all. They are the river wards, to a great extent. They are east of Seventh street, and take in the sailor boarding-houses, the slop-shops, the low houses, the rum mills, and all the pestilential dens of our great metropolis. They comprise those portions of the city which if it should please Providence to blot out from the limits of our corporation, and make them a Sodom and Gomorrah, the good people of Philadelphia would bow in grateful reverence for their loss. They compose Bedford street, and Shippen street, and all the "Five Points" of the Quaker City, which breed iniquity, foster sin, and shelter crime. It is from such as these that the Democratic gains come. It is from such as these that the great "party of the people" gain their accessions. And why? Because the importation of roughs and the duplication of votes can be successfully carried on in them, which, if they were attempted elsewhere, would either send the daring spirit to the penitentiary or to a rioter's grave. In the past we see grounds for future hopelessness. The class who were pure remain with us permanently, and remain true to their faith. They neither fear the policemen nor do they waver with defeat. The class which the Democracy governs dread the arrival of an officer, and in case of the formation of a proper Metropolitan Police Committee, we have reason to believe that the rascals may find Philadelphia too warm for their abiding-place.

The fact that while we have gained largely in all our own wards the Democracy have also gained more largely in theirs, is suggestive of a true line of policy which has not as yet been adopted. It is to devote a great deal more attention to the Democratic wards and let our own run themselves. Now, if some great and powerful organization—such as the Union League—was to take in hand the Fourth ward and send into it a thousand policemen, with orders to keep the peace at all hazards, and aid the few scattered Republicans in their noble efforts, we would soon see how the 1900 majority would be reduced to 1000, and the iniquitous frauds so successfully perpetrated heretofore forever prevented. The gallant men who are Republicans, and live in the lower wards, deserve some such encouragement. All honor to them! Like the handful of Christians in Rome, like the band of faithful Israelites in Babylon, they hold steadfast to their faith without wavering; they fought the good fight in the face of certain defeat and possible attack, and deserve a most cordial recognition at our hands. To be a Republican in the Fourth ward is not like being a Republican in the Tenth. We therefore think that in November it would be well to turn the attention of our authorities exclusively to these sinks of iniquity—these hotbeds of fraud. In what we have said we see good cause for hope. The day of fraud is past, to a certain extent. Had the Supreme Court swindle been known but two weeks earlier, Philadelphia would have been ours to-day. Forewarned by exposure there, we can in the future detect fraud; but its shapes are as various as those of the fabulous Proteus.

The fact is well established that the southern portion of this city was visited on election day by hands of Rebel rowdy repeaters, who voted in disregard of all law at a number of precincts, and who made an ostentatious display of weapons to overawe election officers and to intimidate peaceful citizens. The Democratic majority in the First Congressional

district exceeds six thousand. Every form of villany and fraud contributed to swell this aggregate. It was made up of illegal votes based on forged naturalization papers, on false naturalization papers, and on tipstave naturalization papers; of the votes of Baltimore Rebels and New York rowdies; of native and foreign repeaters; and of every species of ballot-box stuffing.

Three of Lyle's "Deputies." SHERIFF LYLE claims to be a law-abiding citizen, and heretofore has stood well before the community, which has honored him with one of the most important and profitable positions within the gift of the people of this city. Having made such a fair record in the past, it is a cause of deep regret to any one to find him casting this record aside and pursuing a course which is so inconsistent with it in every respect. To put the matter in the mildest way possible, his attempt to usurp the police powers of the Mayor on the day of election was an overflowing of partisan zeal which imperilled the peace of the city and gave just cause of alarm to all order-loving citizens. But when we glance at the names and characters of the "deputies" whom he charged with the duty of assisting in the preservation of the peace, we find cause for the most unqualified condemnation. To these men Lyle issued positive instructions respecting their deportment on the day of election, which were openly and defiantly violated in many sections of the city. His instructions were a mere farce; and the worst of it is, we have good cause to believe that Lyle knew that such would be the case, even if he did not issue secret instructions of a character directly contrary to the published ones.

Take three of the "deputies" as specimens. John Tobin was one. This man is well known to the community. He is a vagabond, a loafer, a gambler, a desperado. He has no visible means of support, is an open and defiant enemy of the law and its administrators, and is constantly under the surveillance of the police. His conduct on the day of election surprised no one who has ever heard his name; it could not have surprised Lyle himself. Washington Hamilton was another of the "deputies." To the residents of the lower section of the city this man is well known for his desperate and reckless career. For years he has been a terror to the neighborhood in which he operates. With almost every crime in the calendar he has been charged, and of almost every crime in the calendar he has undeniably been guilty. A more thorough-going and accomplished villain does not live in our midst. Still another "deputy" was James Flanigan, the murderer of the young lad Perkins, whose blood now cries aloud for retribution. Flanigan is a bar-tender in one of the vilest dens in the northern section of the city, and his brutal conduct on Tuesday morning shows him to be a rival of Tobin and Hamilton in utter disregard of law and order.

Why did Sheriff Lyle appoint men of this character as his deputies? To assume that he was ignorant of their reputation in the community is to demand a stretch of our fancy altogether too violent. That Lyle knew these men as well as he knows himself is beyond all question. His action in appointing such scoundrels to be preservers of the peace of the city is one of the most glaring outrages which has been perpetrated in our midst during the past six weeks, and that is saying a great deal. These three "deputies" are the men who revel in disorder, who rejoice at the prospect of a disturbance of the peace, whose nature and instincts prompt them to incite a riot on every possible occasion. And on Tuesday last they did not belie their reputation. By their appointment as "deputies," Sheriff Lyle necessarily assumes the responsibility of their actions while wearing the badge of the office with which he clothed them; and before these matters are permitted to rest he will be called to a strict accountability.

What We Will Give Thanks For. PRESIDENT JOHNSON has issued his proclamation appointing Thursday, November 26, as a day of national thanksgiving, praise, and prayer; and, after enumerating some of the material blessings that we have reason to be grateful for, he adds:—"We are permitted to hope that the long protracted political and sectional dissensions are at no distant day to give place to returning harmony and fraternal affection throughout the Republic." To all of which the people will say amen. We would be glad to believe that this sentence represents Mr. Johnson's sincere and honest convictions, and also that it intimates a consciousness of the fact that he has hitherto been the chief impediment in the way of a harmonious settlement of the troubles of the nation. Does Mr. Johnson, when he looks back upon events of the three years and a half, during which he has sat in the Presidential chair, see nothing in the results which his policy has brought about that he can sincerely call upon the people of the Republic to give thanks for? or does he only see, in the election of the wise, firm, moderate, and truly patriotic man who is to be his successor, a prospect that at no distant day the sectional dissensions which he has done so much to keep alive will give place to an era of peace, prosperity, and happiness? His record is before him, and nothing but evil and disaster to the country is to be seen in it; and the prospect of a better state of affairs under the administration of Ulysses S. Grant is something that we can thank God for with even more fervor and sincerity than we can for the bountiful harvests, the lengthening of our highways, and the opening of new and prolific regions, great and manifold as these blessings are. Yesterday the States of Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, and Nebraska answered the President by victories at the polls for the party of loyalty, justice, and law which make this

result of the November election no longer doubtful. For these and for the election of General Grant as the next President of the United States we will have to give thanks; and the heartfelt prayer of the noble soldier who, in the providence of God, is to be our next Chief Magistrate, "Let us have peace," will be repeated with sincerity and fervor by every citizen of the United States who loves his country, and who hopes, with President Johnson, for returning harmony and fraternal affection throughout the Republic.

Saying Too Much. SOME of the Northern Democrats complain that the Southern papers are doing an injury to the cause by the free-spoken and decided manner in which they advocate the principles of the Democratic platform in all their length and breadth and thickness. The Northern friends of the Rebels wish to say as little as possible on certain points until after the election, as they know that their only hope of success would be in the fact that the people do not understand what their real intentions are in case they obtain the control of the Government. The Southern friends are at least entitled to the credit of being honest and of saying what they really think and mean. The Mobile Tribune cannot understand how it can injure the prospects of the Democracy at the North by advocating the principles of the party as plainly set forth in the platform adopted by the New York Convention; and in this connection it says:—"The Democratic Convention, so far from conceding any authority or title to the new governments in the South, organized the law under which they were organized as 'unconstitutional, revolutionary, and void.' If the law is unconstitutional, shall we not seek its abrogation? If it is revolutionary, shall we not denounce it? If it is void, shall we not speak of it as a dead letter? This is the main plank of the platform." And, further:—"A few timid politicians and politicians who revise Ferret, Hampton, and Blair, but whose stand on the Democratic platform which is broad enough to support the South as well as the North."

These are the true Democratic sentiments, and if the Copperheads of the North dare not express themselves so openly, their real intentions are no more open to doubt than are those of the Southern Rebels. Fortunately, there is very little prospect that they will have an opportunity to put their design into execution.

The Significance of the Verdict in Pennsylvania.

PENNSYLVANIA has given a new proof of her overshadowing influence in national politics. The election of the Republican State ticket in this Commonwealth virtually settles the Presidential election. It warns the desponding Democracy that their desperate expedients will not enable them to elect Seymour and Blair, and it cheers the patriotic men of the nation with an indisputable assurance of the triumph of Grant and Colfax. No other State so truly reflects the changing currents of political sentiment. Pennsylvania is the only true indicator. New York voted for Fremont in 1856. Virginia, which was formerly an influential State, voted for Democratic candidates uniformly, supporting Van Buren in 1840, when he was so badly defeated. Ohio voted for Fremont in 1856 and for Cass in 1848. This State has always had a powerful Democratic element, and it opposes the Democratic ticket only when irresistible reasons for such opposition are adduced. At an early period in our national history Pennsylvania assumed a front rank as Democratic State. Bitterly hostile to the administration of John Adams, her citizens warmly supported Thomas Jefferson (thus differing from nearly all the other Northern States), and continued to yield an unflinching support to his Democratic successors, Madison and Monroe. In 1824 Pennsylvania voted for Jackson; and although he did not immediately become President, he received at that time a larger popular vote than either of his adversaries, and gained such a position before the country that his election in 1828 and re-election in 1832 became inevitable. This State also gave her support to his Democratic successor, Van Buren, in 1836, but she wavered from her Democratic allegiance for the first time in the century in a national contest, in 1840, when the popular uprising for "Tippecanoe and Tyler too" carried the country by acclamation. In 1844 the successful Democratic candidates, Polk and Dallas, received the support of a majority of the citizens of this Commonwealth, after an animated contest, and in 1848 Pennsylvania gave further evidence of her sympathy with the predominant feeling of the country by supporting the successful Whig candidates of that year, Taylor and Fillmore. In 1852 another revolution occurred in favor of Franklin Pierce, the successful Democratic candidate, and in 1856 this State adhered to the waning fortunes of the Democracy despite the desertion of every other important Northern State, and thus secured the election of James Buchanan. In 1860 the outrages in Kansas, the perfidies of the Buchanan administration, the onslaught upon Douglas, and the folly, treason, and tyranny of the Breckinridge leaders, combined with an improved comprehension of the character and aims of the Republican party, secured the electoral vote of the State for Abraham Lincoln; and in 1864 he was warmly endorsed by the citizens of this Commonwealth. Pennsylvania does not lack constancy or consistency. She is not blown about by every wind of doctrine. But neither is she impregnable to argument and reason. She has always supported the Democratic national tickets when they deserved support; she has even sometimes voted for Democratic Presidential candidates when they were scarcely worthy of her confidence, but when overpowering arguments against the Democracy are presented she does not hesitate to inflict a vital blow upon their candidates; and her example is at once contagious and conclusive. By the expression of her sentiments on Tuesday last in favor of Grant and Colfax, she has virtually settled the contest of 1868.

The Result. As we go to press the latest reports received indicate that the Republican majority in the State is about 10,400; but we hope, with good reason, to present a better showing even than this, when the official returns are all received. There is even a reasonable hope that we have carried the city also, despite Lyle's "deputies" and Mr. Starwood's tipstaves. The majorities in many of the Democratic wards are found to be much less than reported yesterday, on examining the returns made to the Prothonotary of the Court of Common Pleas, as required by law. To-morrow the Return Judges meet, and the result will be definitely known. At present we can only say that the indications point to the election of Judges Hare and Thayer, and some others of the city ticket.

To the Charitable.—Policeman Young sacrificed his life in the cause of law and order on Tuesday. His family are in want, the circumstances surrounding them being detailed in our local columns. We commend this appeal for help to every true man and woman in the city.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

The City Amusements. AT THE ARCH LOTTA will appear this evening in the characters of "Little Nell" and the "Marchioness." AT THE WALNUT MR. F. S. Chanfrau will personate "Sam" this evening. AT THE CHESTNUT the Hanlon Troupe will appear on Monday evening. AT THE AMERICAN the ballet of The Grand Duchess will be given this evening. AT HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE Archy Hughes and S. S. Purdy will have a benefit this evening. MR. E. FRANKLIN will give select readings from Shakespeare at Musical Fund Hall on Friday evening, for the benefit of the poor. CARL SENTZ and Mark Hasler's combined orchestras will give their first orchestra matinee of the season at Musical Fund Hall, on Saturday afternoon next. These entertainments will be continued every Saturday afternoon during the winter, and they will doubtless prove very attractive.

THAT HOAX.

A Journalistic Hoax. THE CAUSE started by the Evening Express of Washington, that the President was to be assassinated, is thus apologized for by the same journal of yesterday morning:—"AN EXPLANATION.—We take pleasure in publishing the following letter. We are informed that no one is less liable to an imputation of the kind referred to than Mr. Humber. We take this occasion to say, once for all, what is known to every one in the least acquainted with the operations of newspaper establishments, that it is utterly impossible for responsible editors or proprietors to see, much less critically examine, the local items which daily and hourly come into their columns, for the most part brought in at the last moment. We have taken, and shall take, the utmost care in this respect—our standing order being that nothing whatever of a personal character shall be inserted by our reporters unless supported by undoubted authority. If, in spite of all precautions in this respect, improper charges or imputations against any individual, however humble or exalted, shall ever appear in this paper, the amende will be promptly and cheerfully given, when our attention is called to the injustice done. WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 14, 1867.—Editors Express:—Gentlemen.—In your last night's paper you pressed to be in possession of information respecting an alleged plot for the assassination of President Johnson, and, in the caption of your article, stated that the white leader was a city office-holder, and that a man 'Heimberger' was at the head of the plot, and that it was brought about by a man named Evans. The paper was brought to me at my residence by a friend, and by your whole article the impression has been generally created that I am the city office-holder and the white leader referred to therein. The accusation is false so far as I am concerned, or have any knowledge, and I request a public contradiction or retraction of the charge. In spelling my name you have made a slight mistake; it is, however, the same in sound. I shall look for the retraction. Very respectfully, etc., HENRY HUMBER." —Kellogg is to favor the Bostonians November 6 and 7. —Major-General Hancock is lying dangerously ill at Washington. —M. de Witt, Gutzon's son-in-law, is writing a history of the United States. —Carleton will soon issue the effusions of the "Fat Contributor," Mr. Griswold. —Dejazet is to retire from the stage after she has "created" one more character. —Governor Stevenson, of Kentucky, is in attendance on the Episcopal Convention in New York.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WITH their scaly, ichorous, itching disquisitions, form a series of most obstinate, burdensome disorders. Having a remedy in HENRY'S SKIN TREATMENT, which is a specific for any form of skin disease. No matter how long standing or how obstinate it has been under, it will be radically cured. Sold 50 cents per box. JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & CO. DRYERS, No. 602 ARCH STREET. 10 15

ASYLUM OF ST. JOHN'S COMMANDERY, No. 4, KNIGHTS TEMPLAR, SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 2. The Sir Knights will assemble at the Asylum, Masonic Temple, Chestnut street, on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, 16th instant, at 6 o'clock, to proceed to Camden, to participate in the ceremonies of CONSTITUTING CYRENE COMMANDERY, OF NEW JERSEY. It is the eminent Commander's wish that every Sir Knight be present. Full uniform. By order ANDREW ROBENO, Jr., E. C. Recorder. 10 14 26

REV. W. MORLEY PUNSHON, M. A., THE ELOQUENT ENGLISH ORATOR, will lecture at the ACADEMY OF MUSIC, ON FRIDAY EVENING, October 16, Subject—"DANIEL IN BABYLON," AND ON MONDAY EVENING, October 19, Subject—"FLORENCE AND HER MEMORIES." Reserved seats in Parquet and Parquet Circle, \$1.50 each. Reserved seats in the Balcony and Family Circle, and Stage tickets, 1.00 each. Tickets may be procured at the M. E. Book Room, No. 1015 ARCH STREET, at the door on the evening of the Lecture. 10 15

THE NEW CABINET BEDSTEAD.—An elegant and perfectly furnished bedstead, ready for use instantly. Assured the appearance of a splendid cabinet or library. Easily managed by one person. Warerooms, No. 720 CHESTNUT STREET. 10 15 12

ELLIS' IRON BITTERS.—BY THE use of these Bitters you enrich the blood and give strength to the whole system. Tonic and palatable. No. 565 ARCH STREET and No. 19 South 1st St. 10 15 12

SPECIAL NOTICES.

FOR THE SUMMER.—TO PREVENT Sunburn, Freckles, and keep the skin white and beautiful use WRIGHT'S ALMOND OIL. It is deliciously fragrant, transparent, and superior to all other oils. Sold by all Druggists. R. G. WRIGHT, No. 218 CHESTNUT STREET. 2 4

PHILADELPHIA TYPOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.—Members are informed that Mr. GEORGE W. CHILDS intends presenting this Society with the deed of a lot in Woodlands Cemetery, and those interested are invited to assemble at the Ledger Building, SIXTH and CHESTNUT STREETS, on SATURDAY, 17th instant, at 2 P. M. Members desiring to participate in the ceremonies will please leave their names with the undersigned, at the North American office. H. J. DURBIN, President. 10 14 4

OFFICE OF THE CITY TREASURER, PHILADELPHIA, October 13, 1868. NOTICE To Holders of City Warrants and Certificates of City Loans.—Registered City Warrants numbering from No. 1 to 200, inclusive will be paid upon presentation at this office. Interest ceasing from this date. Certificates of Loan of the City of Philadelphia that have been left at this office for registry, are now ready for delivery. Holders of receipts are requested to present the same and receive their certificates. Loans of the City of Philadelphia, maturing January, 1869, will be paid with the accrued interest on presentation. Interest will cease at date of maturity. JOSEPH N. PELLSOL, City Treasurer. 10 14 12

OFFICE OF THE LEHIGH COAL AND NAVIGATION COMPANY, PHILADELPHIA, October 9, 1868. A meeting of the Stockholders of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company will be held at the BOARD OF TRADE ROOMS CHESTNUT, above FIFTH STREET, on the 26th day of October instant, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of considering a lease and contract proposed to be made between the said Company and the Newquehoning Valley Railway Company. The public are invited to attend. H. B. BROWN, Secy. 10 13 20

WOMEN'S MEDICAL COLLEGE OF PENNSYLVANIA.—The Introductory Lecture to the Session of 1868-9 will be delivered by Professor HACHEL J. HOBLEY, at the College Building, N. COLLEGE AVE. and TWENTY-SECOND STREET, on THURSDAY next, October 15, at 4 o'clock P. M. The public are invited. 10 13 20

BRIDGESBURG MANUFACTURING COMPANY.—J. G. MITCHELL has resigned the office of Treasurer of this Company, and has been elected Vice-President. SAMUEL O. HOUSE has been elected Treasurer, and OMAR J. KINSLEY, Secretary. HAYDON H. JENKINS, President. 10 13 25

MECHANIC'S NATIONAL BANK, PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 13, 1868. At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this Bank, held this day, JOSEPH G. MITCHELL was unanimously elected President. J. WIEGAND, Jr., Cashier. 10 13 25

THE HENRY BIBLE CLASS OF THE NORTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, SIXTH STREET, above FIFTH, will celebrate their third anniversary this evening, at 7 1/2 o'clock. Interesting exercises may be expected. 10 13 25

HOW WE GET UP OUR GOODS.

Ever so many enormous mills on El-gany fabric, for ROCKHILL & WILSON! They use a tremendous lot of wool. In keeping our CLOTHING EMPORIUM full. Much wool from the back of the woolly sheep. For the garments we sell so wondrous cheap. And ROCKHILL & WILSON are not so rash As to buy on credit. We pay the cash. It takes a superior sort of a cutter To earn from us his bread and his butter. No matter the cost—we're always glad To secure the best talent that is to be had. That is the way it comes to pass That at the garments we sell are all FIRST CLASS! And the profit on Clothes we sell, is so small. That folks like to deal at our GREAT BROWN HALL. Now that we're through with the air of election, Hurry along, and make your selection. Or just the garments you need for Fall, Splendid and cheap at our GREAT BROWN HALL! Add FIVE HUNDRED PER CENT to your comfort, gentlemen, by purchasing your Clothes at our GREAT BROWN-STONE HALL. ROCKHILL & WILSON, Nos. 603 and 605 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA. 411 4p

BANK REPORTS.

TENTH QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 1, 1868.

Loans and Discounts	\$1,175,284.93
U. S. Bonds deposited with Treasurer of U. S.	500,000.00
Bonds on hand	141,900.00
Real Estate (productive)	122,127.10—\$1,749,108.03
Legal-Tender Notes, Coin, and Certificates	297,604.00
National Bank Notes	11,473.00
Fractional Currency and Stamps	16,049.50
Premiums	9,225.00
Real Estate (productive)	721,944.00
Expenses and Taxes	228,241.56
Total	\$2,681,488.42

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock	\$1,000,000.00
Circulation	417,500.00
Deposits	1,203,443.00
Profit and Loss	70,545.42
Total	\$2,691,488.42

10 6 tabs 6t JOSEPH P. MUMFORD, Cashier.

FLOUR.

NEW BUCKWHEAT. THE FIRST NEW BUCKWHEAT OF THE SEASON.

NEW BUCKWHEAT

SIMON COLTON & CLARKE, S. W. Corner BROAD and WALNUT STS., 618 South PHILADELPHIA. In lots to suit GROCERS, or by the Single Barrel, for sale by J. EDWARD ADDICKS, No. 1230 MARKET Street, PHILADELPHIA. 10 9 23p

WE ARE RECEIVING EVERY GRADE OF FLOUR.

L. KNOWLES & CO.,

No. 1915 MARKET STREET. 10 10 12 1/2p

WANTS.

COOK WANTED, WITH GOOD REPUTATION.—Apply at No. 17 N. TWENTY-FIFTH Street. 10 15 3p

WALKING SUITS, CLOAKS, ETC.

CLOAK OPENING. EDWIN HALL & CO., No. 28 SOUTH SECOND STREET, WILL BE PREPARED On Thursday, the 15th Inst., To exhibit their new Styles of FALL AND WINTER CLOAKS. NEW STYLES OF WALKING SUITS FOR LADIES. N. B.—Ladies can have their Dresses made to order at the shortest notice and in the most fashionable manner. 10 13 3t

MILLINERY, TRIMMINGS, ETC.

A Full Line of our own Importation VELVETS, SATINS, and RIBBONS. TO MATCH, FOR MILLINERY AND DRESS-MAKING. WOOD & CARY. LATEST STYLES FANCY BONNETS, LADIES AND MISSES' HATS, AND EVERY STYLE OF CUT MATERIAL, WITH FEATHERS, FLOWERS, FRAMES, FOR BONNET MAKING. WOOD & CARY, No. 725 CHESTNUT Street, PHILADELPHIA. 10 23 1/2p

EIGHTH STREET RIBBON STORE

No. 107 N. EIGHTH STREET, Four doors above ARCH Street. I have now open for the FALL AND WINTER SEASON, A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF BONNET RIBBONS, VELVETS, TRIMMING RIBBONS, SATINS, SATIN RIBBONS, SILKES, VELVET RIBBONS, CRAPEES, LACES, HATS, FLOWERS, BONNETS, FEATHERS, FRAMES. To which I would kindly call the attention of the ladies. JULIUS SICHEL, No. 107 N. EIGHTH Street. P. S.—No trouble to show goods. 10 13 2p

HATS AND CAPS.

JONES, TEMPLE & CO., FASHIONABLE HATTERS; No. 25 NINTH Street, First door above CHESTNUT Street. 10 2

FOR SALE.

WEST PHILADELPHIA PROPERTIES FOR SALE OR TO RENT. The handsome BROWN STONE RESIDENCES, Nos. 4105, 4110, and 4112 SPRUE Street. 10 13 1/2p

TO RENT.

THE OLD LEDGER BUILDING FOR RENT, ENTIRE OR IN PART. First Floor suitable for Offices or Stores; Upper Stories for Offices and Manufacturing Purposes; Basement for Restaurant. Can be had for Fourteen Months Only. APPLY TO D. H. BATES, Superintendent Western Union Telegraph Company, S. E. Corner THIRD and CHESTNUT STS., 10 12 6t PHILADELPHIA. FOR RENT. PREMISES, No. 809 CHESTNUT St., FOR STORE OR OFFICE. ALSO, OFFICES AND LARGE ROOMS suitable for a Commercial College. Apply at BANK OF THE REPUBLIC. AN OFFICE TO LET, FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, No. 508 South TENTH Street. Inquire at 8 or 4 in the afternoon. 10 2

PIANOS.

STRAINWAY & SONS' GRAND Square and Upright Pianos, at ELIZABETH BROS., No. 1006 CHESTNUT Street. 61 2t

STECK & CO'S AND HAINES & HAINES' CABINET ORGANS, ALLY at J. E. GOLD'S New Store, No. 728 CHESTNUT Street. 80 23 1/2p